Subscription by Matt Post-Pate.

BATLY. Per Houth...... 00 50

BAILY, Per Year.....

WERKLY, Per Year 100 Postage to Poreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

#### The Shore Parade.

The ships have had their gala day, marred though it was by a luck that brought them. for some hours, weather "as bad as at the uguration:" and now, if the skies prove kindlier, we shall have a street march of the tars.

The navy has always been popular in this country, and we come honestly by the liking for it. Ten years ago the rebuilding of the fleet carried Congress by storm, whereas the rearming of the forts, though no whit less important, had to wait a long time for even the first and most niggardly an propriation. Much more money has already been laid out on the new navy than on the new coast defences.

And the sailors are favorites ashore as affort. No street pageant is more eagerly watched than a parade of the bluejackets and the marines. In the steady march of the latter, in the casy sway and swing of the former, as they hang together shoulder against shoulder, there is something attractive to onlookers. The bronged faces of the tars, their compact, lithe figures, their picturesque, suitable dress, the general freedom from either the fatigue or the stiff angularity sometimes seen among uniformed marching men, make a review of sailors always agreeable to sec.

Such a treat, if the elements favor, is in store for to-day. And if an ordinary spectacle of this kind is welcome, how much more povel and interesting must be an international naval parade. With Briton and Russian and Spaniard, Frenchman, Italian, German, Hollander, Portuguese, Brazilian, and Argentine in column with the men of Uncle SAM, the sight should be one long to

With this land parade will end the more format exercises connected with what must be pronounced, in spite of some drawbacks, the most novel and picturesque marine spectacle of modern times. And we must not fail to ascribe the credit largely to Secretary TRACY, who carried it through against no little opposition, and with much of his support only half-hearted and apologetic. Indeed, when the rain came down yesterday morning, many must have wished that his plan to hold the review a little later in the season had not been set saids at the risk of April showers.

The splendid array of ships will still remain for a time in the Hudson, for the leisurely inspection of the people; and when one by one our foreign visitors leave these waters, they will take with them the hearty thanks of America to their respective countries. Then one by one our own white cruisses will be sent away to station duties in various parts of the world, and will prove everywhere, be sure, a credit to the Ameri-

### nor Flower and Murderer Harris.

We pointed out on Tuesday the provisions of the law concerning the appointment of a person to take testimony in applications for Executive clemency. This is the law which Governor Prower has obeyed in the HARmis case. Some knowledge of these provislong has been diffused among the readers of other journals also, since THE SUN explained them. But several newspapers have made the mistake of supposing that such an appointment as that of Mr. RAINES to take testimony for the Governor to consider, implies some reproach upon the authority and decisions of the Court of Appeals. "Trial by RAINER!" the ever-erroneous Evening Post shouts out in consure of the Governor's course in this matter.

In affixing penalties for statutory offences, the Legislature usually prescribes a maximum and a minimum sentence. The trial Judge, either at his own instance or upon the jury's recommendation, may take into ount any reasons for leniency. That is within his discretion. But on a conviction of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death by electricity, the Judge has no such power. He has, indeed, no authority to do otherwise than to fix a date for execution. Necessarily, therefore, the functions which in other cases might be exercised by a Judge, here devolve upon the Governor. He becomes, in fact, a Judge, as far as the sentence itself is affected. He may reprieve, commute, or pardon, declares Article 4 of the Constitution, and he is the only functionary who can.

ne States have established a Board of s, some of the members of which, if ot all, are lawyers. What more natural than that a Governor, who is not a lawyer. id, when appealed to in a case of life or death, avail himself of the services of a trustworthy individual, under the distinct ermission of the law, to hear in detail the oints of evidence upon which the applica-

don for clemency is based? That is what Governor FLOWER has done. That is all he has done. His course implies odisrespect to any tribunal, or to the findings of any of the learned Judges who have ed upon the HARRIS case, with such manimity of opinion, adversely to the acused. It involves no traversing of the agal evidence; no satting up of a higher sourt, and no impairment of the authority of existing tribunals. Are there circumtances which entitle the defendant to lemency? That is the question. To find his out, and to do so before the time fixed eution of the convict, Governor TLOWNS, who must dispose, within thirty mafter adjournment, of the accumulated work of the Legislature now awaiting his , has appointed Mr. BAINES to hear has to be said in behalf of HARRIS.

Governor FLOWER has acted in a humans anner, and at the same time in strict comsee with the provisions of the law.

# For Collector of New York.

The intest civil service news is communied by our junior Republican contemporary, the Press:

"William A. Fourness of Courage to expecting to be populated Collector of New York, to succeed Mr. Han-mones. He is an ardent anti-fittle Democrat, and his positiment will be in strict keeping with the policy dready made by the administration. The appoint-nest, if made, will mean the institution of an anti-hummany party in this State."

There has been an anti-Tammany party in this State for many years. It polled 77,923 votes for the head of its municipal licket in this city last year. It is the Rean party, and it denounces Tammany while seeking to imitate its skilled generalship, and its matchiess organization and pline. Tammany has kept it, and keep t in a minority, so disproportionate in New fork city, that the State is safely Demo-In the State, outside of New York city,

inst year, BENJAMIN HARRISON'S plurality 789. How far the appointment of the gentleman whose name our Republican coutemporary gives with a strange degree o apparent confidence, would assist the Republicans is a matter of philosophical speculation. It might help them; it might not. Perhaps it would have a favorable effect upon their prospects, and perhaps it might damage them. It is not a matter of much consequence either way.

So far as the Democrats are concerned.

there can be no dispute possible. For them, the substitution of a Democrat for a Republican as Collector of Customs here, would have a beneficial effect. As the Press says, it would be in keeping with the policy aiready made by the Administration. It would be consonant with the bestowal upon those whose efforts won last year's victory, of one of the chief trophies thereof. The Republicans in office must go. They must be replaced by Democrats. This is necessary; and the identity, past affiliations, place of residence, former differences of opinion, and personal ambitions, of the Collector to be appointed, are all subordinate matters. Turn the Republicans out!

#### State Making in the Northwest.

Our enterprising contemporary, the Spokane Review, calls attention to what It regards as the most feasible method of redividing the areas now included in the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. This method does not propose to create four States out of the three, but to continue the existing States under a change of boundaries. The Constitution declares that "no new State shall be created or formed within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress." Practically, the consen of the Legislatures of the three States would be required for carrying out the plan proposed; and the possibility of securing such a consent is based on the effort to show that the interests of the people of all three States would be served by the change and the expenses of government reduced.

Briefly stated, the plan proposes that the portions of Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains should be combined into a State to be called Oregon: that the portion of Washington east of these mountains, together with north Idaho, should form another State, to be called Washington: finally, that south Idaho and eastern Oregon should be joined under the name of Idaho.

The argument for this change is that it would substitute natural for arbitrary boundaries, and bring together areas which have analogous or identical interests:

"All that territory lying between the Cascado Moun tains on the east, the Pacific Ossan on the west, the Canadian boundary on the north, and the Sistiron Mountains on the south, is identical in character and kindred in resource, it comprises one of the grea natural drainage basins of the West, and, moreover, i by a common transportation system. It was braced in the State of Oregon. It should be once embraced in the State of Oregon. It shot one State to-day, instead of parts of two States.

"The eastern part of Washington and the panhandle of Idaho comprise another natural subdivision of the should constitute another sovereign State. "Eastern Oregon and south idaho are also alike in to

pography, climate, resources, and history. Aircady they are linked together by one great railroad system, and before many years another line, the Oregon Pacific, will traverse their broad acres. Here is still another of nature's basing, and this should constitute a State.

Pursuing the recapitulation of possible gains, the Spokane Review, which is published within the limits of the proposed new State of Washington, points out that uniform jurisdiction would then be established over both shores of the Columbia River. This would be for the advantage of the shipping on that great highway; and while State construction of portage roads would presumably be encouraged, there might be more harmonious action in Congress for the improvement of the river. There would also no longer be different laws relating to the salmon fishery on one side of the stream ami on the other. Tacoms and Seattle would have a combined population exceeding that of Portland, the chief city of Oregon, so that they would able to take care of themselves. The eastern half of Washington might hope to be relieved from the grievance of having its interests subordinated to those of the western part, as it thinks they now some times are. Finally, the people of north Idaho and eastern Washington would have

easier access to their seat of government. These views have an interest, as showing now the far Northwest is occupying itself with problems of State making and State mending. But more immediately important is the need of rehabilitating Nevada, by adding to it the greater portion of Utah. so that it may have a population and resources suitable to a State of the Union and fitting it for competition with its vigorous and advancing neighbors.

# ls Federalism Approaching in Great

Britain? It is recognized by many of both the advocates and the opponents of the Home Bule bill that the adoption of that measure will eventually cause the present centralized mode of government in Great Britain to be superseded by a federal system. That is to say, all the unifying work wrought during a thousand years since the consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy, is to be undone at a stroke. The consequences of a change so trenchant no one can foresee but logic and equity will compel Englishmen to face them, after Ireland shall acquire a legislature of her own besides retaining the right of interposing in imperial affairs at Westminster. Scotchmen and Weishmen will demand the same powers of self-government which are granted to Irish men, and England herself will refuse to permit her local concerns to be regulated by other parts of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Asquire, the present Home Secretary, may be said to be the author of the federal solution of the difficulties to which Irish Iome Rule may give rise, in the sense that he is the most distinguished man who has publicly advised the adoption of a federal system. Several of his colleagues in the GLADSTONE Cabinet, however, have disclosed a leaning to similar opinions, and Sir George Trevelyan has frankly avowed that he looks to federalism as the natura issue of the Home Rule movement. Ten days ago Mr. STOREY confessed that the federal scheme was logically unavoidable About the same time, Mr. WALLACE, also an influential member of Parliament, spoke to much the same effect, though he held that neither Scotland nor England was as yet

ripe for federalism. The Gladstonians who believe that the delegation of what we call State rights to the several parts of the United Kingdom will be an inevitable outcome of Irish Home Rule, think that the results of such a revo lution would be beneficial. They insist that the business now concentrated in the House of Commons would be more promptly and effectively transacted. It is ressonable to suppose that Weish affairs could be best dealt with by a Welsh assembly, and Scotch of fairs by a Scotch legislature. In the case are to ten per cent. of the amount of the bill.

of Scotland, the principle has already been conceded, it being the custom at Westmin-ster to submit bills relating exclusively to Scotland to the Scotch members, who, for that purpose, practically constitute a speclai committee. There is, indeed, no doubt that, for all the functions which would be exercised by local legislatures, the House of Commons has come to be, in a large degree, disqualified by the overwhelming pressure of its imperial responsibilities Such responsibilities would be, in all likelihood, sustained with more credit and efficiency if the Parliament at Westminster were relieved from the vast and constantly increasing drain to which its time and energies are subjected by local concerns.

The Unionists, many of whom also regard federalism as inevitable provided the Home Rule bill is passed, predict that the vigor and dignity of England will be imperilled by such a system. They contend that a federal government is incompetent to act with the requisite quickness and force in liplomacy and war. As a matter of fact, the German empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy are both examples of the federal plan, yet no one would accuse them of any lack of skill or energy in the conduct of their diplomatic relations or in their preparations for mobilizing troops in the event of war. The United States present the most impressive specimen of a federal government, not so much on the score of duration, for the Swiss Confederation is much older, as for the tremendous shock of civil war which it successfully withstood. It is doubtful whether any unified State in Europe would, in the face of repeated defeats, have persistently gone forward to the suppression of such a rebellion. The strength of a highly centralized State, like the Roman empire in its latter days, or like France in 1875, may be rather factitious than real. The true sources of a nation's vigor are to be looked for in the small communities and individuals that constitute the units of the mass. Everything nitimately depends on their prosperity; and what is more likely to make them proserous than a fair measure of self-rule?

### low the concession of Home Rule to Ireland. Authors and Publishers.

At all events, whether England would be

helped or hurt by federalism, it is more and

more generally admitted that the adoption

of a federal system will sooner or later fol-

We have received a marked copy of the Author, an English periodical conducted by Mr. WALTER BESANT, the novelist, and devoted to the interests of authors, more especially as opposed to those of publishers. This periodical is the organ of the Society of Authors, an association organized for the same general purpose.

The theory of the society and its organ is that authors need protection from the wiles, the tricks, and the selfishness of publishers. Accordingly, the Author opens with a long series of "Warnings" to the literary fraternity, based on this theory that unless they keep their eyes open, they will be victimized by greedy and conscienceless publishers, who get rich out of their genius.

The articles to which our special attention is called relate to particular methods of outwitting the assumed knavery of publishers, the first of them being "An American View" of the best way of preventing false returns of the sales of books on which the authors are entitled to receive a copyright, or royalty, on every copy sold. It is by Mr. CHARLES BURB Topp, who signs himself "Secretary of the Association of American Authors," and his plan is to amend the convright law so as to provide that the author shall furnish a stamp containing the usual copyright form, together with his autograph, and that the publisher shall affix such stamp to every copy of the book printed. Then by subtracting the number of unsold copies from the number of stamps received from the author the actual sales of the book would be obtained. But, if publishers are the knaves he assumes them to be, what good will come from the extra trouble and expense? The rascally publisher can miscount, unless the author is at hand to watch him; and he would probably refuse to let the man of genius meddle in the business.

It is a childish device, as childish as the suspicions of which its invention is the expression. Publishers could not carry on their business successfully, if they were not honest in their transactions. They have a reputation for mercantile honor to mainain. Their business must be conducted with a system which prevents the cheating of authors, or anybody else with whom they deal.

The real trouble with these authors is that the publishers return the sales as they actually are and not as the writers had expected them to be. Usually the vanity of authorsis offended when they see this businesslike statement. They cannot conceive it possible that works of so great genius have been bought by so few people. It is much easier for them to imagine that the publishers have not made honest returns; and such suspicion is far more natural to them than doubt of their own desert, or of the public favor. That disappointment awaits nine authors out of ten. Probably not onequarter of the books published yield any considerable profit to their authors, or even pay them the price of mechanics' wages for the time and labor expended in writing them. Of course the publishers are not to blame for this bad luck. It is for their interest to sell as many copies of every book

as the public will buy. Anybody who sets out to write a book with the expectation of making a fortune by it has the chances against him by a hundred to one. Even the novelists who are successful in winning fame enough to get more than a very moderate pecuniary compensation for their writing, are very few during the course of a whole generation. The actual sales of the great run of books, more especially at this time of the brisk literary competition of newspapers and periodicals, are much less than is usually supposed. On the majority of miscel laneous books, as they are termed in the trade phraseology, the publisher is fortunate if he gets back his outlay for mere manufacture and the interest on it. The competition of the book trade, too, makes the proportionate profit of the author not so large as it ought to be.

If Mr. BESAMT, Mr. Topp, and their literary friends and sympathizers are so suspicious of the regular publishers, why do they not organize themselves into a publishing association for the printing of their own books, instead of getting up societies whose formation is an insult to the honorable men on whose business ability they now depend? Then they could go down to the shop and count every book sold, and there would be no need of stamps such as Mr. Todd proposes.

The waiters in the Chicago restaurants are not likely to be enriched by big tips from foreign visitors. The foreigners who go there are pretty sure to know all about tipping. I France, where there are rules for everything, a tip to a restaurant walter usually runs from so that for a dollar dinner, the waiter would get a nickel or a dime, which is accepted with thanks. In other Continental countries, the percentage to the waiter is about the same as it is in France. In England there is less reg-ularity in the dipping custom, though a sixpenny or a shilling tip for a five or six shilling linner is often given. An English snob is ap to look surly when he gives a tip; an Euglish waiter is apt to be too obsequious when he takes it. In France, both the customer and the walter are sure to be polite, and on the

best of terms.

If the custom of tipping is to be established all over this country, the French system of five or ten per cent. on the "addition" ought to be adopted. Many Americans are puzzled as to low much of a tip they shall give the waiter but they "don't like to be mean about it," and hence it is that the walters at our fashionable restaurants rake in large coins very often. If the Chicago people give a dime to a good waiter, for tiptop service at a dollar dianer. they need not give more than a nickel to a nattentive waiter, especially if he wears a full beard, or a solled apron, or takes on high airs. We must trust that the Chicago papers will give their readers proper advice upon this subject, not for the sake of the foreign visitors. but for that of the simple-minded Americans

Question: How many living poets are there in the world at the winding-up of the nineteenth century? Answer: About a million. That is our estimate. In making it we allow one hundred thousand for this country. thirty thousand for England and Ireland, half dozen for Canada, a hundred for Africa (excluding the Barbary States and Egypt) forty or fifty thousand for South America, where capriccioso poets flourish like mites in an old chosse, a hundred thousand for the Powers of the Triple Alliance, seventy-five thousand for France, as many for Spain, half as many for Portugal, twenty for Russia, as many for Turkey. a big lot for the Scandinavian countries, six hundred for Iceland, oaker's dozen for Australia, a small squad for Mexico, and the rest for Asia, which contains more than one-half of the human race. We have not time to classify the posts, but three classes are always prominent: the muscular, the moral, and the morbid, or, in other words. the bass drummers, the harpists, and the bones rattlers, to which kinds we may add those who fife for love, those who for fun, and those who run the hurdy-gurdy for cold cash, all of whom fight for a place in the poetic orchestra of this period of the nineteenth century. hold that some of our American poetry is better than most of the foreign poetry, though there could hardly be any worse than a heap of ours. We cannot tell here why it is that, in these times, less than a tenth part of the world's poetry is made by the gentle sex. which is far more poetical in spirit and life than the other sex, more zealous in devotion to the beautiful, and even perhaps more sentimental. It may be because women have something better to do than rhyming, or because they would rather put their poetry into their lives than into verse.

Poetry that is majestic, gentle, inspirite. splendid, dainty, ardent, pure, beautiful, heart-expanding, solseing, enchanting, melodious, sparkling, heroic, lion-like, or bird-like we love. The poets who are able to make such poetry can never be too numerous. We wish we had ten of them, or ten times ten, to ever one we have now. But out with doggered!

#### State Lines on the Pacific.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I note with gratification Tax Sun's quick and intelligent discussion of the plan of recasting State lines upon the Pacific coast first agitated by the Spokane Review. I recognize the force of all you have said respecting the rehabilitation of the moribund State of Nevada, and concur n your amendment

You have so clearly set forth the advantages of the amended method that nothing remains to add to that plan of reform. I desire, however, to direct the attention of yourself and readers to the plan of remoulding the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, which public discussion in the Review has shown to be most desirable. This is all the more feasible in that it is distinct from the plan you advocate, and the failure of one need not drag down the other. As you are aware, all the territory now em-braced in these three States was originally overed by the Territory of Oregon. In 1853 the Territory of Washington was organized. and in 1863 Idaho was set apart. The conditions then influencing the formation of these new Territories have ceased to exist. At that

and in 1000 Idano was see spart. In conditions then influencing the formation of these
new Territories have ceased to exist. At that
time the greater part of the population lay
west of the Cascade Mountains: railroads were
unknown, and at seasons of the year communication was practically suspended. The pionears folt the necessity of casier access to the
seat of government, and so the Columbia River
was made in part the dividing line.
Since then centres of population have shifted,
railroads have developed the country, and we
find many absurdities and obstacles to convenient government. Eastern Washington and
seastern Oregon, with nothing in common with
the wastern sections of those States, find themsolves cut off from the seat of government by
the Cascade Mountains, and the people of
northern Idaho are required to pass through
Washington and Oregon in traveilling to and
from the capital at Boisé.
As a result of free discussion of this question, public sentiment in this section seems to
have centred abon a plan which does not propose the erection of a new State, but the recasting of the lines of three States already organized. The State lying west of the Cascade
Mountains could be called Oregon: the State
embracing eastern Washington and north
Idaho would retain the name Washington, and
south Idaho would take eastern Oregon and
retain the name Idaho.

The objection may be urged that the new
Oregon would be too long. It would be only
half so long as Calliornia, and nearly as wide.
And it would have the advantages of kindred
resource, climate, interests, transportation
systems, and history.

Mr. Editor, shall the people of this generation, merely because their fathers blundered
in the nole work of State building, take the
great structure with all its defects or shall
they endesvor to make perfect the workintrusted to their charge? Shall it be said that
we, for whom ancestry has done so much, are
unable to do aught for posterity? With the
quick flight of time have come changing conditions bri N. W. DUBRAM.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It appears, after all, that the name "Crowler," as once popularly applied to one of the monkeys in the Central Park, should not have been conidered a designation distasteful to any one I say this because I have just learned from a belated but. I think, qualified student of Irish genealogy, that the Crowleys of Erin were an old Connaught family, distinguished by the use of this hereditary badge or crest: An arm erect, couped below elbow, vested gules, and the motto "Spero in Dec." Though it appears that the name is of most frequent ecurrence in Cork, it is traced from the Princes of Moylurg, hereditary marshals to the Kings of Connaught. The territory of Moylurg comprised the plains of Hoyle in Roscommon, the barony of Tirrerill in Slige, and the territory of the clan Cuain in Mayo. The Crowleys were entitled to preside at the installation of the O'Conor, and bore their title as Princes of Coolarin down to the reign of Elizabeth. The word Crowley is derived in Celric from Cruaidh, hard or hardy, and locha, a lake-meaning, therefore, a hardy residest of the lake front, or, as we would say in the United States, a Chicagoan.

The Crowleys were a noble race, and while the bestowal of the illustrious family name upon one of the most animated (but now lamented) features of the Central Park menageric imparted no new honor to the clan Crowley, who shall say that it was not a flattering mark of appreciation to this popular and munical mired member of the similar family? I dely any one to say otherwise or to prove, in Gaelic, that he is right and I am wrong.

CRUAIDE LOCHA. Princes of Moylurg, hereditary marshals to the

NEW YORK, April 20, 1893. The San Never Sets on Our Country.

I row the Boton Herald.

Taking the most eastern island of Maine as our east arn boundary, and the most western island of th Alautian chain as our western boundary, it is calcu-lated that at the present time the ann does not disap pear from the latter until it begins to appear on the former. But it is allowed that it is a very close call

TO PURGE THE PENSION ROLLS. Muchinery in Motion

Wasserson, April 27.-Acting Commission er D. I. Murphy of the Pension Bureau is mak-ing a thorough examination into the methods of work prevailing in the office, and has already made a number of changes which he believes will result advantageously to the ser-vice. It was found that more than fifty clerks were constantly employed to what is called statistical work, but which, so far as can be seen, was of no practical value. These clerk have been assigned to duties connected with the legitimate work of the bureau. Evidence of the need of this additional assistance is given in the fact that in some divisions of th office an accumulation of evidence from one to two years old has been found which has

never been applied to pending cases. Mr. Murphy is decidedly of the opinion tha among the 958,000 pensioners on the roll of the bureau there are many fraudulent care

Mr. Murphy is decidedly of the opinion that among the 958,000 nensioners on the roll of the bureau there are many fraudulent cases, and with a view to purging the list of such as can be reached, he has issued an order to special examiners in the field directing them to use all diligence in searching out such as require the attention of the bureau. The circular is as follows:

"The numerous complaints received by the Pension Bureau lead to the beliet that the names of many persons not entitled have been placed upon the pension rolls through fraud and deceit. Npecial examiners are therefore directed, while engaged upon their regular work, to make careful and judicious inquiry in their respective districts as to the existence of such pensioners. The result of these inquiries should be submitted by letter, in which should be fully set forth the circumstances connected with any fraudulent pension, improper allowance, or excessive rate, and giving the names and Post Office addresses of the persons cognizant of the facts. Sufficient data must also be turnished to enable the bureau to identify each particular case. Extreme caution and wise discrimination should be exercised, as it is not the intention to disturb any just allowance of peusion. Nor is it intended that special examiners should be made parties to the patty quarrels and apite-work of unfriendly neighbors.

"In addition to making inquiry of those with whom the special examiner comes in contact while engaged in the examination of claims submitted by the bureau, it is believed that Postmasters (especially in rural districts) may be relied upon to furnish accurate information. In the larger towns and cities information, and the arreliance of the war, who believe that 'the pension roll should be a roll of honor,' members of Council. Aldermen, Assessors, and such other persons as may be found to possess information in their various neighborhoods, but all statements so obtained should be corroborated before the matter is reported to the bureau."

In the hope of ob

## THE SURVIVAL OF IMPOSTURE.

#### A Theosophist's Indignation.

to the Epiton or The Sun-Sir: Apaper must in difficult straits if such a malicious and foul stander against an honorable person is permitted to appear is against an honorable person is permitted to appear in its columns, as the one which appeared in the editoria clumns of your morning issue against Mme, H. P. Ble vataky. She is dead, hence not able to defend herself How such an act is denominated may be easily found ut by asking any honorable man. The writer's remark about Theosophy and Buddhisn

hows that he knows nothing about Theosophy and les f Buddhism.
A vein of personal spite and acrimony runs through

the article in question, which should be foreign to any well conducted and respectable paper.

New York, April 26.

T. H. PRATER, P. T. S.

### The Exposure of the Imposture. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your editorial or

"The Survival of Imposture," the Theosophists, and mention of the investigations by the London Psychical Society, leads me to send you the text of the report of mittee, as being of interest to your reader at this time. This committee unanimously arrived at (L) "That of the letters put forward by Mma Con-

(1.) "That of the letters put forward by Mme Coulomb" (asid to have been projected through space and delivered by astral force) "sil those, at least, which the committee have had the opportunity of themselves examining, and of submitting to the judgment of axperts, are undoubtedly written by Mme, Blavatsky; and suffice to provide the committee of the submitting to the judgment of the support of the Theosophic morpharent marvels for the support of the Theosophic morpharent marvels for the support of the Theosophic morpharent marvels for the support of the Theosophic morpharent marvels through which letters purporting to come from Mahathara ware received, was elaborately arranged with a view to the secret insertion of letters and other objects through a sliding panel at the back, and requisity used for this purpose by Mme. Blavatsky or her agenta, (b.) "That there is consequently a very arrong general presumption that all the marvellous narratives put forward as evidence of the existence and occult power of the Mahatmas are to be explained either (a) by deliberate deception, carried out by or as the consequence of the existence and occult power of the Mahatmas are to be explained out the submitted or invention on the part of the witnesses.

(c.) "That after examining Mr. Hodgson's (the inventigator sent to India) report of the results of his personal inquiries they are of the opinion that the testimony to these marvels is in no case sufficient, taking emount and character together, te resist the force of the general presumpths above mentioned."

You well stigmatize it as imposture,

You well stigmatize it as imposture,

#### 184 FOURTH STREET, NEWARE, April 25. Ion't It Binckmail ?

To THE BOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see by a morning paper that THE SUN IS to be seed for telling unplease ruths about the Press Club Fair.

If The Sun wants witnesses, it can get about sizendred, I should judge, in this building. Every per son in this building, whose name is in the direct has I think, received a season ticket for this fai numbered to correspond with a stub in a book, and acompanied by a demand, worded as a request, for five

If this is not blackmail in its most improved form. Equipals Building, April 26.

# Marines by James G. Tyler.

Mr. James G. Tyler has solved with comparative suc cose the usual irreconcilability between oil and water. and he has done it with a knife. It might be more pro lise to say that he is one of those who have accomnarine subjects now on view at the Holbein Gallerio is the Fifth avenue are really very good in almost all respects. So far as they relate to the open sea they are fresh and breazy, and they show a certain mastery of a spray-saturated atmosphere that is refreshing. It may be that Mr. Tylor knows a little too much about th detail of a ship's rigging and obtrudes his special knowledge unduly, but he has found a way to express

wind that cuts off their crests into splutters of lawn of the New World." It is of especial interest a this time, and but that Mr. Tyler began his studies fo tien years ago it would appear to have been done with a modern sense of news value. It represents the caravels of Columbus approaching land in a fin reese and under a fine cloud-mottled sky. The details of the ourious old ships are interesting, and there is the added element of picturesqueness. "Overdue" is the title of another canvas, not so

the aweep and power of the waves and the force of the

arge as the Columbus incident, but very good in both the painting and color of the high aweeping sea and in the sentiment and story of the picture. An old-fashioned side-wheel coasting finamer has in tow one of the modern screw ocean steamships that has been

A picture of a yacht race called "Twenty Miles to Findward" is a spirited canvas filled with yachts an urs and white caps, and there are other good exam "Becalmed," a gra ples of sea painting. "Becalmed," a gray picture of Gloucester fishing boats, is good in tone, and thore is a very successfully expressed sense of a hot breath in his nset," a big becalmed ship silhonetted against flaming yellow and red sky. Mr. Tyler also shows a little landscape with a cow, a flower piece, a mere color skelch, and a water color and pastel or two, all of which are interesting.

An Important Emendation. I rom he Clerefund Plain Dealer.

Spring Poetry.

# mead w lark sat on a bending weed and sang with melodicus note;

The cold wave came in the midst of her lay. And froze the sweet song in her throat A green frog sat on the bank of a stream,

And croaked: "The weather is nice!" The cold wave came, he jumped for home, A maiden fair upon Easter morn,

Bedecked in gay raiment and feather, Attended church in a sathering storm and came back immenting the weather. A fragile dude in a suit fore joth Of a shade called by artists & u Followed the maid, in a spirit of truth,

The maid, the dude, the frog, and the bird, Will now have a glimmer of reason. And never again, by example or word, Be induced to go rushing the season

And returned with a fearful kerchoo

POLITICAL NOZEX

Number of arrests for violation of Excled Martin 1985, 2,599. Number of convictions. (B.

When James O'Brien was Sheriff of New York county he had nineteen deputies. Two of O'Brien's deputies afterward succeeded him in the office—Bernard Reilly, elected in 1878, and Peter Rows, elected in 1879. Of the other. Pire Commissioner Seathell is the most conspicuous survivor, but another, less conspicuous. Lawrence Delmour, is now a candidate for the nomination to succeed John J. Gorman. Mr. Delmour now holds the position of City Marshall, assigned to the collection of personal taxes. It is a inerative post, and selleved, would support him heartly it he bould agre to circulate Reform Club tariff circulars among the

Pair weather politics seem to govern in Republicar the absence of five-sixths of the delegates to the stormy weather. Quite in line with this is the deter-mination of the Republican leaders not to publish their that some of them may have moved on May I, and thus made maccurate the previously given addresses.

Two Tammany Hall aspirants have filed application for appointment as Internal Revenus Collector in the Third district—John P. Schnehman of the Seventh and Isalah Kauffman of the Sixth district. The other candidates to date are Jacob Kunsenman and Edward

The post of Corporation Counsel, which becomes vacant on May 1, by the expiration of Mr. Clark's term, has always been regarded as a stepping stone for higher honors, stichard O'Gorman, the brilliant orate and able jurist, who held it from 1866 to 1872, became afterward Judge of the Superior Court. The term of his Republican successor, E. Deladeld Smith, was brief, but William C. Whitney, who filled the office from 1875 to 1883, has since, as Secretary of the Navy and otherwise, made a national reputation. George P. Andrews. now a Judge of the Supreme Court, succeeded Mr. Whitney and was in turn succeeded by E. Henry La-combe, now a Judge of the United States Circuit Court. Morgan J. O'Brien, now a Judge of the United States C'reuit Court, followed Mr. Lacombe. Then came Henry R. Beckman and finally, to complete the recent record, William H. Clark.

Fewer women, in proportion to the total number engaged, are employed in the public departments of New York than in any large city of the United States. In the Federal offices in Washington 75 per cent, of the minor employees are women. The first women em-ployed were put on the rolls of the Navy Department thirty-five years ago. There are now more than one

Gunther K. Ackerman, for many years publisher of the Sur, has been reappointed a notary public.

The March receipts of the police pension fund were as follows: Pines imposed, \$1,584.51; absence, \$969.06; sick time, \$8,661.27. Total, \$11,184.84. This is at the rate of about \$135,000 a year. The disbursements last year were in excess of \$500,000,

The city pays the janitors of its public buildings an adequate but not extravagant sum yearly. The janitor of the City Hall receives \$1,200, of the main Court House and of the new Harlem Court House the same. The janitor of the Register's office gets \$900, and of the Yorkville Police Court the same. The Jefferson Market Court has two janitors-one for the first floor and another for the second. They get respectively \$750 and \$800-\$1,550 together.

The Legislature adjourned without medifying or

amending the election code in any important particu-lar. For New York city the only important change is a new slause in the law permitting the appointment of poll and ballot clerks in New York city by Assembly. natead of election districts. It is not much of a change for the Democrats, who are admirably organ-ized in every election district and have no need to avail themselves of the new provisions, but the Republicans have for more than five years been unable

000. The attendants at the baths receive \$65 a month and the cleaners \$1.50 a day. There are 100 of thee imployees, and there is a scramble each spring for the vacant positions. All true New Yorkers like the sessible, and if that is unastainable in the summer months, the riverside is the next best thing for thos having aquatic tastes and a willingness to earn \$65 a month and no questions asked.

#### A pension fund for retired fixeles Inspectors is City contracts with the departments are now hedged

about with so many conditions and restrictions, the opportunities for competition are so great, and the publicity given the advertisements for bids are so general, that very little profit can be made from municipal work, and many contractors declare that they can make more profit by dealing with private individuals and business firms. The city fixes the conditions of the bid and gives public notice of the data. It exacts in advance dive per cent, of the amount, in cash or a ecrified check upon the city, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, accompanying the estimate as an evidence of good faith. Then a bend with two snretice for the faithful performance of the work is exacted These sureties must be freeholders, and each must be worth in excess of his debts twice the amount of the bond. No person in arrears to the city can be accepted as contractor, and the applicant must further make an Common Council, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof or clerk, or other officials of the corneration is directly or indirectly interested in the contract. Persons taking contracts to perform of work are often thrown into dispute with the la unions, to their great injury. They can only eaf their claims for payment if the department giving out the contract was lawfully empowered to do so, and had a credit with the city covering the amount, as the sime is was given, and finally, after the work has been done and accepted as satisfactory, there may be weeks o delay before the money is paid. Under these circ not coveted as it was in the days when some of th biggest contractors were politicians, and nearly all of he biggest politicians were contract

From the halcyon days of the old Perry hose in Hor tio street until his enforced departure from the city in 1885, Alexander V. Davidson was an important figure in the affairs of the Minth ward. Not very far from his evidence, when elected Sheriff, was the house," known to all old residents on West Twelfts street, and over since he held New York nine year ago there have been fantastic rumors of Mr. Davidso reappearance. As a matter of fact, he has been away continuously from the State, part of the time in Cuba and most of the time in Mexico. He was at last accounts in Independence, Cal., where the statute limitations does not apply to games of chance.

Some Republican journals are inclined to find fault with President Cleveland's appointments of District Court Judges of Appeals in Washington because the f Justice is near the age limit of seventy an one of his associates rendered considerable service in getting Cleveland delegates from Texas a year ago Texas coat twenty-three votes in the Chicago Conven-tion for Mr. Cleveland and seven votes for other cand dates. There is nothing in such objections. There is no time limit on brains or ability. Some men at ser enty are more alert mentally and physically than other men at forty-five. Gladstone at eight-three is more active man than most of his lieutenss twenty-five years younger. Nor should the jurist who was able to influence Texas delegates be ostracized from all recognition from the Adminis-tration he did his level-best to establish. The Lone Star statesman, like the laborer, is worthy of his hire. But a more valid objection to Mr. Cleveland's appointment of District Court Judges has entirely escaped his Republican critics. It is this: The Judges o this new tribunal have jurisdiction over patent inte ference cases for the whole country. Heratofore the Commissioner of Patents has been the highest resort for litigants in such cases, since April I the new tribunal (which has superseded the Supreme Court of the bunal (which has superseded the supreme Court of the district, in existence since 1803) has jurisdiction over patent cases appealed from the Interior Department, Eighty-five per cent, of the patents granted by the dovernment are issued to inventors resident in the Northern or Western States; the remaining fifteen per cent, only are taken out by Southernors. There is, it is well to the patents of the patents known, not much inventive spirit in the South; fer patents amanate from there. They are safe from in-terference. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ponn-sylvania, Ohio, and Illinois are the patent-producing States. But not me of these States, or any State north or west, is represented in Mr. Cleveland's cho three Judges for the new court. Maryland an one of the Judges, Texas another, the District umbia the third. The trouble with most of the Repub lican critics of the present Administration is that the re from ten to twenty years behind the times.

The owner of the Atalanta Casine has brought an The owner of the Australia of the business caused by the binding of a vinduct and by the business of water meter, and for loss of business. He was some years ago a candidate for the office of sheriff.

It may be just as well to note that deaths from ex posed electric wires, very frequent in New York befor Mayor Grant's crussile against the dangerous and un sightly poles in 1891, are now a thing unknown.

There appears to be no discount on the Democracy of blue-eyed William Sheehan of Eric, or of Minnehaha Maxwell, the smiling decapitator of Batavia. They Scop the Republicans on the more.

WON'T PRAY AGAINST CHOLERA,

onuse Heavon Relps Those Who Relp Themselves, Promithe Philadelphia Times,

The members of St. Stephan's Church who attended divine service yesterday morning listened do a sermon which in the proper sense of the phease greated a sensation and furnished them with food for discussion during the remainder of the day. The topic of Dr. McConnell's discourse was an municipal government, and incidentally upon the cholera, but instead of contining himself to common-place utterances on the subject, he dealt with it in its broadest bearings, and gave his hearers a discourse of which it is sais to say not a word was lost.

"We are told," said Dr. McConnell, "to be on our guard against the choicea. The medical profession is united in the belief that the scourge will break out again this summer not only in Europe, but in this country. The germs of the disease have lain dormant during the winter, but so soon as they are reviviled by the sun the death roll will begin to be called, and all the resources of modern science with a called on to combat the plague. It is admitted on all sides that we are in jeopardy: it is admitted on all sides that the work of prevention cannot begin too soon. There are various methods of meeting the situation, most of which are in our own hands. That the most strenuous efforts are necessary cannot be questioned. But it has been suggested that

methods of meeting the situation, most of which are in our own hands. That the most strenuous efforts are necessary cannot be questioned. But it has been suggested that the clergy should unite in offering up prayer to Divine Frovidence that this calamity may be averted from us. With a full sense of the gravity of the occasion, and after the most carnest reflection. I have decided that I for one can offer no such prayer. I will not pray that this city may be spaced from the cholera when I see that the city likelf is making no effort to guard against the danger.

If the cholera makes havon among us, it will be because our streets are dirty, our water is impure, our drainage is flitty. And whose fault is this? It is your fault—it is my fault—in that we, do not see to it that our city Government is rightly administered and that politicians are not remitted to use its franchiser for their own ends. And our lethargy is all the more unworthy in that it is selfish. For the cholera if it comes will not place us in danger. We can avoid it. We can leave the crowded city and betake ourselves comfortably to places where pure air and good water will free us from apprehension. But if you should go where I go, into the dwellings of the poor, you would resilize what a calamity is impending over the great mass of the inis impending over the great mass of the in-habitants of the city, and how empty, yes and worse, it would be to pray that the cholera may be stayed from entering homes which our neglect has left to stand amid surroundings which must breed the very pestilence that we seek to escape."

LASSOED A GRIZZLY.

#### A Novel and Nervy Feat by a California Cowboy. From the San Francisco Chronicle

From the San Francisco Chronicis.

BARERSPIELD. April 18.—On Saturday last George Kenison. who is in the employ of the cattle department of the Kern County Land Company, was riding in the Coast Range Mountains, near Carissa, looking after stock, when he same upon a grizzly bear. When first seen the bear was sitting on its hanneles. Kenison made for the bear and got it started down the gulch. He kept behind it until it came out on the Carissa plains. Then he raced quickly up to it, fired a shot from his platel into its back, and while passing throw his lasso over its neck and then straightened out the rope. The horse was greatly frightened, and took good care to keep the rope taut, but it was a long-distance fight, as there was about sixty feet of rope between the bear and the horse.

Kenison kepthis horse under perfect control. When the bear would clutch the rista he manceuvred with the horse so as to break the bear's held. He circled around and around with good horsemanship and perfect coolness, all the time keeping the rope tight around the bear's neck, and he actually choked the grizgly to death. J. E. Hunter, who handles the herds for the cattle department, saw the struggle from a distance, and put his horse to combat the bear lay dead and Kenison had conquered it single-handed. The grizzly weighs 900 pounds. Kenison is a small man of slight frame, and does not weigh over! 130 pounds, but he bears the reputation of not knowing what fear is. His horse only weighs about 900.

A JUROR WHO CAN'T HEAR EVIDENCE

# A Case Pall of Gary Betalls, and the Men-tion of Blood Makes Elim Paint

flow of Blood Makes Rim Faint.

From the Chicago Heroid.

Minneapours, April 21.—The District Dours is somewhat undecided as to what is the best course to pursue in the case of the Stake va. Edward Porter, charged with carving another colored man named Clark with a knife. The trouble arises over the fact that Jure Olswald is taken with a fit every time blood in mentioned and the doses see to rest until the recovers. The very mention of a wound or the showing of a knife souds him into a fit of shivers, and the attorneys are struigling along in an effort to conduct the case without the use of gory details. That is practically impossible. The Court cannot release the jury and try the case again, under the rule that a man once in jeopardy is always in jeopardy, and cannot be tried twice, groupt in case of a disagreement. The case is speculiar one, and for the reason given is still on trial.

# SUNBEAMS.

-A tiny stream in northern Delaware.wear the Penn sylvania line has long borne the name; of Bogy Run, and the glimmering remnant of an almost forgotten tradition current among children justifies the name by peopling the valley of the stream with svikspirisa. The tradition was evidently not invented too its the mame for the local pronunciation of the latterits boogy, and most of the local residents use it with nowhought of it

being a corruption of bogy,

—The bog-iron industry has lived and languished in the flat, sandy, far-southern countles of the eastern shore of Maryland for perhaps a century, though there never was a time when it was especially profitable. Now and again, however, some native with money to spare is tempted by the tradition of iron in the swampy owlands and he undertakes the task of extracting There you find the name "Furnace" on the map of th region you may expect to discover traces of this

-The threatened disbandment of the Delaware militia results from a feeling among the rural voters, whe raie Delaware, that such an organization is an expensive toy. The whole State Government of Delaware ncluding the pay of legislators and Judges, costs nuch less than \$100,000 a year, and to appropriate 85,000 a year to what seems mere show strikes the rural voter as wild extravagance. The Governor seme years ago gave notice that no more militia companies could be organized with the aid of the State.

-Wide awake as the Chinese merchants of this city are to the value of trade among their own people, they feel or affect a cold indifference as to dealings with the foreign devils" among whom they live. A Chinese perchant from whom a white man sought to buy a pair of Chinese shoes, showed three or four pairs with no sign of interest and finally when the customer wished to see others, answered, "No more," and prepared to give his attention to other matters. Most of the Chinese merchants in the Bowery region disregard ordinary American methods of attracting customers, and the suggestion that purchases be sent home for the purchaser is ordinarily disregarded. The advent of a white man into a Chinese shop is received with mild curiosity by the Oriental loungers, but seems a matter of small interest to the merchant.

-It happens now and then that suburban residents complain to the New York Post Office of delays in the receipt of mail from New York, and when this happens there follows a system of investigation that sites up everybody who might have been responsible for the delay. The complainant first receives a prompt and courteous reply, with a promise that the matter shall he investigated. He receives at the end of two or three weeks his own letter, along with the queries addressed to and the answers given by every responsible Po Office official between the General Post Office in New York and the local suburban Post Office where the complaint originated. By the time all this hasters done everybody that might have neglected his duly in the matter has come to know that the authorities

are vigilant.
—Verbal constatency and the eternal fitness of things have had the bestowal of geographical names in this country for the past half century. The early settled were content either to accept musical Indian names where they found them or to repeat the geographics names of those countries they had left behind but the map of the United States now is a memorial to a thou-sand things in which the people of this country have little or no interest. A few sample inconsistenties are Soudan as a village name in Mississippi, Waihalls as the county seat of Ocones county, S. C.; Nevals as the name of a county in southern arkaneas, where snow must be a rare sight in even the coldest withters Presport in Western Nebraska, miles from navigable water, and Fairnaven, in Northern Kansas, equally to moved from anything that could be called a narbor.

-Now that moving day is approaching one sees a good many of the big vame on the aircets the vants that in the last few years have aimost entirely re-placed treets and express wagons and taken the stine pinced traces and express wagens and there the stine from the lat of May. These monster velops are lined with padding and are attended by expert workmes, so that it is no longer true that three removals are as bed as a fire. A curious thing about these value is that they have recently burst out into the most normal flue-tration. In Broadlers the advances. traion. In Brocklyh the ptd area are more numerous and conspicuous than they are in New York. They cover the whole side of the van and are often wall painted. The subjects are usually patriotic, and it is difficult to see the relation between moving and "Par-ragat Passing the Forta.". The Surrender of i.e." "The Surrender of Cornwellia." "Washington at Mount Vernon," "The Monitor and Marriunac." and "The sparture of a Column Rogiment."